

## METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, April 9.—Silver, 73.58c; lead, \$9.50 asked; spelter, \$10.375 asked; copper, \$31.00@34.00.

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1917

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TEN PAGES

UTAH—Increasing cloudiness, with probable rain or snow tonight or Tuesday; colder Tuesday and in north portion tonight.

Forty-seventh Year—No. 85.

Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

# ANOTHER ENEMY OF THE U. S. German Lines Broken By Allies In France

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SEVERES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Act Is Taken Under Pressure of Germany—Charge Calls at American Department and Asks for Passports for Himself and Embassy Staff—Spain to Take Over Diplomatic Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Austria-Hungary, under the pressure of Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

Baron Erik Zweidnek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, called at the state department today and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff.

Almost at the same time a dispatch was received from American Minister Stovall at Bern, saying the dual monarchy had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States in Vienna.

It is presumed this was done by handing passports to American Charge Grew, American Ambassador Penfield, who had left Vienna on Saturday, probably did not know of the government's action.

Spain Takes Over Interests. By pre-arrangement Spain will take over the diplomatic and consular interests of the United States in Austria-Hungary.

All Austrian consular agents will depart from the United States with the diplomatic mission, as was the case with Germany.

Up to the time Charge Zweidnek asked for his passports no similar action had been taken by Bulgaria and Turkey—Germany's two other allies, and their representatives here disclaimed having knowledge of the intention of these governments. It is expected here they will follow by breaking diplomatic relations.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. Sixty-two days elapsed between the break in relations between the United States and Germany and the formal declaration of a state of war.

Germany May Force Fight. It is quite possible, however, that there may not be war-like operations between the forces of the two governments unless Germany, carrying further her domination of the Vienna government, should force it.

Charge Grew at Vienna also will turn over to Spain the British and Japanese interests which this country has looked after since the beginning of the war.

Italian, French and Rumanian interests in Austria-Hungary, previously looked after by the United States, were ordered turned over to the Swiss minister.

American ambassadors and consular officials in France, Great Britain and Russia, Serbia, Japan, Greece, Morocco and Egypt will stand ready to turn over Austrian interests, which the United States has represented in those countries since the beginning of the war, to whatever nation the Austrian foreign office shall indicate.

Released of Big Burden. The United States, by the break in relations, is released of the care of probably 2,000,000 war prisoners. In Russia alone it is estimated that 1,500,000 Austrian prisoners were under American protection with a considerable number in France also.

In Austria the United States had cared for all the Italian and Rumanian prisoners. Other small groups are thought to bring the total well up to 2,000,000.

Native Americans in Austria. About 200 native Americans are thought to be in Austria and Hungary, with perhaps another 1,500 naturalized Austro-Americans, most of whom may prefer to stay in their country of birth. Officials here expect no difficulties to be placed before Americans in Austria and that all the Am-

erican embassy officials will be permitted to leave without restraint or inconvenience.

Austria has in this country about fifty consular officers in addition to her regular embassy staff, not including clerks, attaches and families. Safe conduct for all will be arranged at once.

Penfield Party Safe. The safe arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield at Zurich, Switzerland, with three members of the embassy staff, was reported today to the department.

The last direct dispatch from Vienna was received yesterday, having been sent Saturday, and said that up to that time Austria had not taken action. Joseph C. Grew, formerly secretary at Berlin, is acting as charge in Vienna, aided by four assistant secretaries.

Bulgaria and Turkey have not yet given any indication of their probable attitude and officials express considerable doubt as to what it will be.

Neither formally has endorsed Germany's submarine stand nor has American shipping. Austria's severance of relations, however, would cut off all communication with Sofia and Constantinople, as the Greek cable to the latter city, the only route except by Vienna, has just been cut.

Austria's action is attributed entirely to German influence, as officials have received every indication that the dual monarchy did not wish a break when the United States severed relations with Germany.

Austria then expressed gratitude that the United States liberally interpreted her formal endorsing of the German policy as largely academic because of her operating near American shipping.

German Paper Tries to Explain Plans of United States in Far East.

CRAFTY DIPLOMACY

Declares Big American Fleet Is Not for Use Now But With Japanese.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 9, 8:05 a. m.—Under the caption, "The bitter bit," Sunday's Koenigsche Volkszeitung prints an article under a Berlin date which purports to explain America's plans in the Far East.

It says: "The antagonism between America and Japan arose over China, but Washington proved craftier than Tokyo and forced China to break with Germany, by which action Japan, like Esau, was cheated of its rights as the first born. President Wilson realized the importance of Chinese and Japanese questions better than any of his predecessors and adopted a strong policy in support of the prestige of the United States, a policy which also became anti-German."

Wilson Policy Not Pro-British. "It would be wrong to attribute this policy to pro-Britishism. During the war President Wilson pursued an American policy above all, to which is ascribable America's huge development in the production of armaments. Every child knows that no one in Germany thought of the possibility of a German-American war. President Wilson himself hardly seriously contemplated a German danger, but did contemplate a Japanese danger. This is also fully understood in Tokyo."

America's Giant Army and Fleet. The article says that on the surface nothing is more natural than America should equip a giant army and fleet.

## THREE QUESTIONS BEFORE GERMANY

Has Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Been Bought Too Dear?

WHAT WILL FOLLOW?

Is It Possible to Make Germany Economically Independent of America?

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 9, 6:40 a. m.—Three questions in regard to America's entrance into the war have been put to leading German manufacturers by the Rheinisch Westfaelische Gazette of Essen, an important industrial organ. The paper asks: First, whether unrestricted submarine warfare has been bought too dear at the price of war with America; second, what will be the economic consequences; third, is it possible to make Germany economically independent of America?

Counselor Dr. Beukenberg of Dortmund answered the first question in the negative. Dr. Beukenberg says: "Our early reluctance to use our submarines was due to the most far-reaching deference to America, with whom we were on friendly terms and, above all, enjoyed important commercial relations. America never attempted to help us in our distress, caused by England's starvation blockade. Our yielding to America's demands was not caused by fear of her military resources, but with a view to avoid difficulties in rebuilding our foreign trade after the war."

Wilson's Biased Judgment. "President Wilson's biased judgment of the German proposals showed that America does not want German victory and prefers to aid British aims in the dismemberment of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We were thus compelled to resume unrestricted submarine warfare in order to force a victorious conclusion to the war. Considerations of the future developments of our trade must wait while danger exists of our losing the fruits of victory."

In regard to the second question, Dr. Beukenberg, after pointing out in detail that American exports to Germany were two and a half times bigger than German exports to America, says: "Will Need American Loan. "After the war America will not want to cut off her German customer. It would harm us grievously if America were to refuse to us later a large loan to help us over our difficulties. We would then have to make our stocks last much longer, although eventually able to return to a sound basis."

After calling attention to the huge increase in America's financial strength, Dr. Beukenberg says in answer to the third question: "Cannot Be Wholly Independent. "Germany cannot become wholly independent. In the case of cotton, for instance, under the most favorable circumstances, it would take decades to meet our needs from our colonies or Asia Minor. To a certain extent we can be independent, if we live sparingly and use all our available substitutes, but a large part of German imports are raw materials, which are exported as manufactured goods. Thus increases in the difficulties of importing would hit us badly. This, however, applies equally to the United States. Americans do not grow cotton for nothing and they will welcome their old customer back again. After all, the submarine war spells victory, and if we are to dictate peace, adequate guarantees may be negotiated. Now that America is an open enemy we no longer have our hands tied and there is no longer the fear that we might have to make an undignified peace through exhaustion. The slogan is now victory or death with honor."

Big Rewards to U-Boat Crews. Fifty per cent of the value of a captured ship is distributed among her captors, 5 per cent to the commander of the submarine, 5 to the chief engineer, 15 to the remaining officers and 25 per cent to the crew. Percentages for torpedoed ships are based on the insurance value of the vessel. In these cases the submarine commander gets 1 per cent, the chief engineer 1, the remaining officers 4 and the crew 10. There are also extra rewards for special exploits.

People of Ogden and Weber County Called On to Do Their Part

THE COMMITTEE OF PREPARATION AND SAFETY. Number 4.

TO THE CITIZENS OF OGDEN AND WEBER COUNTY: As the food supply of Europe has been greatly reduced on account of the withdrawal of millions of men from European farms and factories to do service in the trenches and on the battle fields; and as our country is now at war with the Imperial German government and will require the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of our own citizens from their farms and factories, and as the heavy demand upon this country, for foodstuffs, which has already consumed all of our surplus, will be greatly increased, it is absolutely necessary that all of us who are not in the fighting line shall exert our utmost efforts to secure the production of every bushel of grain, and other food products, that can be raised the present season.

It is quite essential for us to raise grain, potatoes and hay as it is for others to manufacture powder, shot and shell. Our nation needs a million soldiers in the grain fields of America quite as bad as it needs a million soldiers in the trenches of France. And, in the present crisis, it is just as patriotic to drill seed in a wheat field as it is to drill men into soldiers, and how much pleasanter it will be to do it. Then men who will be in the trenches, on the battle fields and in the training camps, whether British, French, Italian, Russian or American, will all be fighting the same enemy, for the same cause, and must be fed; and we must do all we can to help feed them, as well as to feed those who remain at home.

To assist in this imperative service your Committee of Preparation and Safety invites the owners of all vacant lots and cultivated lands that are adapted to the growth of agricultural crops, and that will not be cultivated by the owners the present season, to tender the use of such lands to this committee for the cultivation and

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## NIGHT SKY IS ABLAZE

Greatest Spectacle of European Struggle Is Presented.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 9, via London.—(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press).—The British today delivered a strong blow against the Germans from the region southwest of Cambrai to a point south of Lens. They swept over the German positions from the south of Arras northward on the famous Vimy ridge, fighting for the possession of which cost the French 100,000 casualties earlier in the war. Once before the British gained the crest of the ridge, but under a tremendous concentration of Germans they were compelled to give it up.

All winter long Canadians have held a footing on the ridge, with the German lines looking down on them. All the fighting today was against dominating positions on high ground, some of which had been held by the Germans for two years and was lavishly surrounded by barbed wire.

The preliminary bombardment of the ridges attacked, delivered before dawn, proved to be one of the greatest spectacles of the war. The firing at times exceeded that which marked some of the sturdiest battles of the Somme, for in making the retreat in that sector they announced that they had completely destroyed the British offensive plans.

Today's blow was Britain's answer. The attack was carried out in several phases. The first lines had scarcely been entered when numbers of German prisoners began to come back.

Today's attack also hit the northern hinge of the recent German retreat from Arras to the Aisne. The Germans evidently had expected a renewal of the offensive in the valley of the Somme, for in making the retreat in that sector they announced that they had completely destroyed the British offensive plans.

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## RICHARD OLNEY DIES IN BOSTON

Former Secretary of State Under Grover Cleveland Called at Advanced Age.

GREATEST TRIUMPH

Made Great Britain Admit Territorial Integrity of South American Countries.

BOSTON, April 9.—Richard Olney, statesman, once secretary of state, and always a noted student of international affairs, died at his home in the Fenway, in the Back Bay district, at 8:45 o'clock last night. Word of the passing of the great citizen was not given to the public until today.

The end came after a protracted period of intense suffering which had failed, however, to shake the courage or good humor that had marked his 82 years, or to divert his mind from the interest which he had maintained in our quarrel with Germany.

Three days ago he lapsed into semi-consciousness with a smile on his face. He had just been advised of the president's message to congress asking that a state of war be recognized, and his joy was unbounded. It was the consummation of his most earnest hope.

Result of Operation. Five years ago, when Mr. Olney was rounding his 77th anniversary, he was operated upon for an intestinal trouble that had begun to seriously affect his robust health. Last October there was a recurrence of the trouble, and in January another operation was performed. Though not permanently benefited, Mr. Olney got on his feet again and returned to his law office, to which he made almost daily visits until late in February.

Since then he had failed steadily and it was apparent that the end was not far off. Yesterday afternoon he suffered a paralytic stroke that left his right side paralyzed.

BOSTON, April 9.—Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Grover Cleveland, died at his home here last night.

Mr. Olney, who was 82 years old, had been ill several weeks, although it was not until yesterday that his condition became serious. In an announcement issued by the family today it was stated that he died suddenly at 8:45 o'clock last night. Mrs. Olney and their daughter, Mrs. George R. Minot of this city, were with him at the end. Mr. Olney's other daughter, Mrs. C. H. Abbott, is residing temporarily in Paris.

Warmly Commends Government. Recently, while unable to leave his bed, Mr. Olney had displayed very deep interest in the international situation. It was said that he warmly commended the action of the government when members of his family informed him on Friday that President Wilson had signed a proclamation of war.

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## BRITISH ENTER THE GERMAN LINES ON TEN-MILE FRONT BETWEEN ARRAS AND LENS

Penetrate Trenches After an Artillery Attack Beginning at Early Hour of Morning—Thought to Be First of a Great Offensive—Villages Are Taken by Storm—Many Germans Captured.

## MINIMUM WAGE LAW SUSTAINED

Utah and Other Western States Must Abide by Law for Women.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Oregon's law fixing minimum wages for women, the first compulsory minimum wage statute ever before the supreme court, was today upheld as constitutional by an equally divided court. Similar compulsory laws of Washington, Colorado, Wisconsin, California, Utah, Minnesota and Ohio were likewise sustained.

The supreme court upheld as constitutional the Oregon law limiting labor of men in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments to ten hours a day, but permitting thirteen hours labor if paid time and a half for overtime. It was the first general hours of labor state law ever before the supreme court.

## AMERICA FACING FOOD SHORTAGE

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—"We are entering upon one of the greatest wars without a reserve of food," declared Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, before the conference here today called by Secretary Houston of the United States department of agriculture, to consider the food situation of the nation.

"This country's visible supply of food," he continued, "will be consumed before another harvest. Should we have an unfavorable season the United States would face the greatest food shortage since the Civil war."

The problem of supporting two million soldiers soon will confront us. We must feed our own people at home while they produce munitions and equipment, and we also must assist in supplying our allies with food."

Increased gardening, rapid extension of community canning clubs and encouragement of potato acreage were advocated by President Waters.

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LONDON, April 9, 1:45 p. m.—British troops today penetrated the German lines all along a wide front from Arras to Lens, the war office announced. The statement says that in the direction of Cambrai the British have stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and penetrated Havincourt wood.

In the direction of St. Quentin the British took Fresnoy le Petit and advanced their line southeast of Le Verguer. No estimate of the Germans captured can yet be given, the statement says, but the number is considerable.

Referring to the attack on the front between Arras and Lens the statement says: "Progress at All Points. "We are making satisfactory progress at all points."

The statement, which is timed 11:25 a. m., is as follows: "We attacked at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens. Our troops have everywhere penetrated the enemy's lines and are making satisfactory progress at all points."

In the direction of Cambrai we stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and have penetrated into Havincourt wood.

In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Fresnoy le Petit and advanced our line southeast of Le Verguer.

No estimate of the prisoners taken can yet be given, but considerable numbers are reported captured."

The fighting line from Lens to Arras is approximately ten miles in length and lies directly north of the field of the retreat which the Germans have been conducting for the past several weeks.

General Offensive On. The fact that the line has been penetrated by the British all along this wide front indicates that the movement there is a general offensive. That it is proving a successful drive is indicated by the statement that "satisfactory progress" is being made "at all points."

An entire new phase of operations on the western front is opened up in this new battle on the Lens-Arras line. The field of attack represents the greatest danger point for the Germans, as in the recent fighting a sharp salient was driven into the German line southeast of Arras.

In the Lens region, into which the British are driving, is a rich coal field which the Germans have been exploiting since their occupation of this territory early in the war.

Intense Aerial Activity. The opening of the new offensive has been foreshadowed in the intense aerial activity of the past two or three days. In which hundreds of airplanes have been engaged on both sides. This work, as the British statements have indicated, has given General Haig's staff photographic reproductions of the German positions for long distances behind the fighting line.

Further south the British have continued their progress in the field of the German retreat, the advance reported at Hermies and Boursies being particularly important. Boursies is directly on the road from Bapaume to Cambrai, about eight miles from the latter place. Hermies lies just to the south of Boursies.

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Vacant Property?  
SELL IT TO SOME-  
ONE who can afford to  
BUILD.  
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CURSE  
Get rid of it through a  
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would give somebody  
satisfaction.  
Find him by employing a  
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(Continued on Page 7)